

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth  
street.—Misc.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Life in the Back-  
woods—Magic Theatre.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—  
Rory O'More. Afternoon and evening.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Nights' Con-  
certs.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broad-  
way.—Science and Art.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—Science  
and Art.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

## THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the  
Herald."THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AND THE  
QUESTION OF CÆSARISM IN CONNECTION  
WITH A THIRD TERM TO GENERAL  
GRANT."—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE.—  
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PRESS HAS TO SAY ON THE DANGERS  
FROM THE THIRD-TERM INNOVATION"—  
SIXTH PAGE.TWIN'S PADISHAH STAR ON THE WANE! THE  
ASIAN RULER'S WONDERMENT OVER THE  
ELECTRICAL NEWS APPARATUS! A COM-  
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SCHEMES! A PARSEE PETITION—FIFTH  
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CONDUCT OF THE AFFAIR! MAGNIFICENT  
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FOREIGN AMBASSADORS! PRESENTING  
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GOLD QUESTION—ITEMS FROM THE SUM-  
MER RESORTS—EIGHTH PAGE.THE IRISH "TEAM" CARRIED OFF THE Elcho  
Challenge Shield at Wimbledon yesterday  
from the English and Scotch contestants.  
When we observe that Don Carlos carried off  
a bay horse presented him by an Irish sym-  
pathizer we shall see that more injustice is being  
done to Ireland. It never rains but it teems.THE FILTH OF THE STREETS has been once  
more considered by the Board of Health and  
some stringent resolutions have been passed.  
The uptown off sheds have been ordered to be  
burned and their pestiferous contents re-  
moved. The booths around Washington  
Market are ordered to be pulled down. Other  
nuisances are ordered to be abated. What we  
would ask is, Will these resolutions and  
orders be carried out? We have had enough  
delay. Handing the orders from one depart-  
ment to another and leaving the filth to rot at  
the sweet will of the dirty son is not the way  
to ward off pestilence. Circumlocution in  
such matters is a defiance to the patience of  
the community.The Presidential Succession and the  
Question of Cæsarism in Connection  
with a Third Term to General  
Grant.

In the fifth month from the inauguration of  
a President of the United States for a second  
term, if under the ordinary conditions of a  
state of peace heretofore controlling the  
question of the succession, the discussion of  
this subject would be but a waste of ammunition  
on the empty air. Nay, under the existing  
extraordinary condition of our political par-  
ties and of the political issues of the day, the  
question of the next Presidency, wholly de-  
pendent upon the course of intervening  
events, would be as profitless a theme for  
speculation as the probable yield and value of  
our Southern cotton crop of 1874, but for the  
instrumentalities, the ways, the means and  
temptations which point to General Grant as  
the republican candidate for 1876. It is the  
probability of this alarming innovation, this  
route unsettling of our established White  
House limit, which brings at this unusual  
time the Presidential succession before the  
American people, and upon this pre-  
liminary issue we have an embarrassment  
which cannot be too soon considered and  
adjusted.

We are admonished by a prominent admin-  
istration journal (the Rochester Democrat)  
that the people will hesitate long before offer-  
ing any man, even one who has earned so  
much consideration at their hands as General  
Grant, a third term, and that he will be more  
scrupulous to accept than they to proffer; that  
the austere example of Washington cannot be  
lightly disregarded; that nothing but some  
dangerous crisis should induce this nation to  
choose even its greatest man Chief Magistrate  
for a third term; that such an example would  
be pernicious; that there is, however, no dan-  
ger in reference to General Grant; that a  
plainer or less ambitious man than he never  
held the office; that he carries no mark of  
the grasping usurper, but bears himself simply  
as a man who has worthily performed a great  
work and is content to rest upon his laurels;  
that, in short, he is one of those men who are  
satisfied with saving their country, and would  
rather rest after the task than begin a new  
struggle to take away our liberties. These  
are encouraging words; but accepting all these  
assurances of safety and all these guarantees  
in behalf of our amiable and modest President,  
they do not satisfy us, because they do not re-  
move the danger. The danger is not with him,  
but with the great party and all its  
powerful appendages of which he is the recog-  
nized head and most popular and acceptable  
leader.

The austere examples of Washington are  
losing their original force. They are becom-  
ing too slow for the busy, bustling, demoral-  
ized, money-making age we live in. Henry  
Clay would rather be right than be President;  
but the old inquiry, "Is it right?" in the  
moral code of our political parties, has been  
superseded by the new legend, "Will it pay?"  
In this matter the demoralizations resulting  
from our late civil war, we sometimes fear,  
have entailed upon us a heavier burden than our  
national debt. Principles are nothing in this  
day with our President-making politicians  
apart from their selfish interests. A move-  
ment which will not pay they will not support;  
a movement which promises good dividends  
they will push to a conclusion regardless of  
principles. Will it pay the republican party  
to relieve General Grant upon the expiration  
of his present term in the nomination of  
another man for the succession? That is the  
question. The answer, too, is at hand in the  
very silence of the republican journals touch-  
ing the probable standard bearer of their  
party in 1876. Not one of them has a candi-  
date to suggest; not one of them feels itself  
at liberty emphatically to declare that Gen-  
eral Grant is out of the field or to consider the  
door as closed against him from the examples  
of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe  
and Jackson. Whether it is from the fear of  
unseasonable rivalries and divisions in the  
party camp or from apprehensions of losing  
casts among "the powers that be," the  
republican press is singularly reticent  
upon this question of a third term to General  
Grant.

The republican party is embodied in the  
administration, and in the patronage and in the  
financial interests and power of the adminis-  
tration there is a combination of political  
forces which appear to be irresistible. In this  
view the political power possessed by any pre-  
ceding President was but a bagatelle com-  
pared with that of General Grant. Down to  
a time so late as the administration of John  
Quincy Adams the current expenditures of  
the government were but some thirteen mil-  
lions a year. Down to a period so late as the  
administration of Buchanan the patronage  
and the favors of the President had hardly an  
appreciable weight in the councils of the party  
looking to the succession. Favors distributed  
were as nothing to favors denied by the  
President, or to favors expected from a  
change in the White House. Pierce, from an  
unsatisfactory disposition of the New York  
Custom House, as much, perhaps, as from the  
bad odor of his Kansas-Nebraska bill, thought  
an active candidate for a second term, was cut  
off with one. Polk, aspiring for a second term  
with all his patronage of the Mexican war,  
was superseded in his party convention of  
1848 by General Cass. And, lastly, the efforts  
of Tyler and Fillmore (to say nothing of  
Johnson), on the basis of the administra-  
tion patronage, each to secure another term,  
were simple ridiculous.

But under Lincoln, with the stupendous ex-  
penditures of the war against our Southern  
rebellion and with the enormous budget of  
new offices and enriching and corrupting  
favors in appointments, contracts, agencies,  
passports and a thousand good things, there  
was a revolution in this matter of Executive  
patronage, and a concentration of forces in the  
President's hands, which doubtless had as much  
to do with Lincoln's nomination for a second  
term as the actual necessities of the war for the  
Union. From Jackson to Lincoln the one-  
term principle had practically been enforced;  
and through this long interval the President's  
offices and honors were hardly a make-weight  
in the administration party conventions; but  
with Lincoln the President, with his hundreds  
of millions of collections and disbursements,  
and with a dutiful Congress to back him, be-  
came not only the embodiment of his party,  
but the master of the political field. Under  
the pre-existing order of things, the office-  
holders being more powerful than the office-  
seekers, we cannot doubt that Lincoln, as a

republican candidate for a second term, would  
have been superseded by Chase.

Now, with a dutiful Congress behind him,  
and with all these thousands of honors and  
emoluments, and all these hundreds of mil-  
lions of collections and disbursements in his  
hands; with all these national banks, bonds  
and bondholders of our national debt under  
his control, and with a gold reserve in the  
Treasury found useful in a political crisis for  
the regulation of Wall street—with the con-  
trol, in a word, of a financial system upon  
the manipulations of which all our material  
interests and all classes of our people, from  
the railway king to the street vagrant, are  
vitaly interested from day to day, where is  
the limit of the President's power in reference  
to the succession? If he had arrayed against  
him a powerful opposition, like that which  
frequently baffled the designs of Jackson and  
which constantly engaged him along the whole  
line of his defenses, there would be nothing,  
perhaps, to tempt General Grant to the un-  
tried and dangerous ground of a third term.  
But with the electoral vote of thirty-one States  
and a popular majority of seven hundred thou-  
sand as the issue of the late fiercely contested  
Presidential campaign, and with the liberal  
republicans and the democracy all adrift,  
where is the opposition army which, in a  
republican movement for a third term to  
General Grant, can successfully dispute his  
passage?

Let us suppose, then, that this formidable  
host of office-holders, contractors, banks,  
bond-holders, financiers and powerful cor-  
porations have combined to secure to Gen-  
eral Grant a third term, how can his party con-  
vention resist these forces, and how is he to resist  
the call of his party? Accepting the call and  
re-elected upon it, why may he not be elected  
again and again, until hardly the formality of  
an election remains to mark the passage from  
one term to another? This peril to the Re-  
public lies in this foreboding precedent of  
a third term to General Grant. He may not  
desire it, he may wish to retire, he may now  
recoil from the very thought of another term;  
but he may be tempted beyond his strength.  
The one-term principle may be a fallacy, but  
the limitation to two terms is a barrier which,  
in passing, we pass to Cæsarism. We know not  
and care not to inquire what were the reasons  
of General Frank Blair for his declaration in  
1868, that if General Grant were advanced to  
the White House he would remain there. It  
is sufficient for our present purpose that all  
the signs of the times point to his nomination  
for a third term, and that, conceding to  
him the highest patriotic motives should be  
accepted this perilous honor, it is still sufficient  
that we pass through this gate from the  
Republic to Cæsar.

Are we, then, unreasonable in submitting  
that, as General Grant is absolutely master of  
the situation, we cannot too soon have some  
authoritative declaration in his behalf that he  
is not, and does not intend to be, a candidate  
for another Presidential term? We are cer-  
tainly within the line of safety and wise pre-  
caution in suggesting to Congress and to the  
people the propriety in the interval to 1876 of  
a new amendment to the constitution, not  
only simplifying the work of the election of  
President and Vice President, but limiting the  
President to two terms, according to the wise  
and good example of Washington.

## The Shah Going Home.

Mr. Twain is relieved of a great responsi-  
bility in the departure of the Shah from the  
shores of Great Britain. Long shall the  
memory of the Persian remain in the land of  
John Bull, and, as his doings have been  
described by one of America's most favored  
children, long shall the pathetic story survive  
on this side of the Atlantic. The shining  
Asiatic will carry back to the land of his sires  
no more consoling thought than that which  
tells him he has been chronicled by Mark  
Twain. Weary of sight-seeing and sound-hearing, he  
will return to Teheran longing for the con-  
genial quiet of his palace, relieved by the  
pleasant occupation of signing death warrants  
or ordering more taxes. Our despatches re-  
port that the Shah is hurrying home to  
quell an insurrection somewhere. He is  
afraid, evidently, that he may arrive too late  
for the fun of chopping off the heads of the  
rebels—when they are captured. We are not  
informed whether he will take Baron Reuter  
along to share in the august sport, but it  
might do the latter good if he went. Mark  
Twain's feeling good that the Shah will  
take back some impressions of good govern-  
ment from what he has seen. He will have  
his choice between Russian, Prussian, Eng-  
lish and French ideas in the matter of just  
government, which if they do not confuse  
him too much, may give him some useful  
hints. He will have splendid encouragement  
in the matter of standing armies, for instance.  
Then, too, Russia will give him the knout;  
Prussia will give him a good, safe press law;  
England will give him a Lord Mayor's show and  
a Dissenters' Burial bill; France, through her  
Assembly debates, will teach him the glories  
of free speech and how to bury Voltairians or  
Zoroastrians, as the case may be. All of them  
will give him an idea how selfishness can be  
masked in servility; and when he has learned  
that the Lord Mayor has been made a baronet  
for entertaining royalty in the city he will  
establish a great Persian "Order of the Royal  
Free Lunch" for the encouragement of his  
humble subjects. He will have learned that  
poverty, misery and crime are as close to  
European palaces as to his own, and this one  
touch of nature may make him think more  
kindly of the outer barbarians he has been  
visiting. He is said to have mistaken tele-  
graph poles for gibbets, and as we have no  
indication that his error has been corrected  
he may enlarge on the thought by hoisting  
Baron Reuter on the nearest one, when the  
Baron refuses to hand over any more than the  
stipulated share of the profits of their little  
partnership.

## Court Ceremonial in Peking.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China  
received the foreign ambassadors accredited to  
his Court at audience on the 29th of June. The  
important fact has been stated in the HERALD.  
By cable telegram from London we have to-  
day a very interesting report of the Court  
ceremonial which was observed on the occa-  
sion. Eight hundred mandarins were in at-  
tendance on the youthful monarch. The  
people were out in great force, but the sight-  
seeing citizens were obliged to remain outside  
the palace gates. Here they had an oppor-  
tunity of witnessing the entry and exit of the  
diplomats, and were, no doubt, duly im-

pressed with what they beheld, as loyal  
Asiatics should be. The gift of tongues ap-  
pears to have been accorded to the courtiers  
who were assembled in the throne room.  
The Russian Minister read an address to  
Tong-chi. This was written in French.  
M. Bismarck—a good name in a diffi-  
culty—of the German Legation, repeated the  
words in Chinese. The Emperor of China  
replied in the Manchese tongue. Prince  
Kung, of China, reiterated the speech of the  
Emperor in Chinese. His Highness (Kung)  
knelt down before he commenced, and re-  
tained the kneeling position to the close of the  
oration. Kung felt, no doubt, highly honored.  
It is to be hoped, however, that his system of  
Cabinet attitude will not come into favor with  
the chiefs of the outside Christian govern-  
ments. China is now fairly "open"—a grand  
advance in the path of civilization since the  
period when Lord Macartney entered Peking  
in a wooden box. The Emperor of China  
gave a private audience to the Ambassador  
from Japan, which may indicate, perhaps,  
that the Asiatic potentate is not even yet com-  
pletely on "the square" with the other am-  
bassadors.

Our Croton Water Supply—The Late  
Drought and the Welcome Rain.

The statements of Commissioner Van Nort  
(published in yesterday's HERALD) in refer-  
ence to the somewhat alarming effects of our  
late unusually dry Summer upon our Croton  
water supply cannot be too strongly impressed  
upon the people of Manhattan Island, as a  
warning against all wasteful and needless ap-  
propriations of our invaluable Croton water  
till assured that the danger is over. Commis-  
sioner Van Nort says that the drought of this  
Summer has been the severest upon the sources  
of our Croton supply in the history of the De-  
partment; that, but for the large extra storage  
reservoir recently provided by the Department  
at Boyd's Corners, there would have been be-  
fore now a terrible dearth of pure, fresh water  
in this city, and that it will be "a touch and  
go" should we escape without a water famine  
in the Fall; and that, in the event of only a  
moderate rainfall in the interval, we can hardly  
escape this possible famine. In other words,  
we shall need copious rains from this time till  
September to prevent the enforcement of lim-  
ited allowances of Croton water to our million  
of people whose health and lives so materially  
depend upon this precious article.

The exhausting effects of the drought we  
have suffered this season may be partly under-  
stood from the scanty rainfall over the region  
of the Croton springs and lakes of the last  
three months as compared with the same  
period of 1872. For May, June and July of  
this year, down to Thursday last, the rainfall  
has been only some four inches, or less, over  
the Croton district, while for the same period  
last year the rainfall was thirteen inches over  
said district. Now, assuming the drainage of  
our Croton sources to cover an area of five  
hundred square miles, the difference, as  
officially reported, in the rainfall over this  
district between this and last year, for May,  
June and July, is the difference between a lake  
of five miles square and five and a half feet  
deep and the same lake reduced to less than  
two feet in depth. In other words, this year's  
scanty rainfall over our Croton district, for the  
period indicated, as compared with last  
year, has been equal to the extra exhaustion of  
a reservoir five miles square and nearly four  
feet in depth. The supreme importance to  
this metropolis of the rainfall over our Croton  
watershed may thus be comprehended,  
especially when it is remembered that all the  
fresh water, including wells, springs, streams  
and lakes, and all the waters of the inland  
salt lakes of our globe, including that im-  
mense salt lake, the Caspian Sea, are drawn  
from the ocean by evaporation and discharged  
upon the land in rain, hail and snow.

Twelve months of drought or less over this  
Continent, without the supply of a drop of  
water from the skies in any form, would dry  
up all our springs and wells and all our  
shallow lakes, salt and fresh, and all our  
rivers above the tides from the sea, and would  
reduce our deepest inland fresh water lakes to  
basins of brackish or salt water, from an ex-  
hausting evaporation of their fresh water ele-  
ments. But, thanks to Providence, we have  
no such calamity to fear. Compared with  
many other countries we are secure from ex-  
hausting droughts, though, from the sweeping  
destruction of our forests, we are preparing  
the way for them. Meantime we hope that  
our late season of continued dry weather was  
ended with the heavy thunder storm, with its  
bountiful downpouring rain, which came upon  
this island and the surrounding cities, islands  
and mainland on Thursday night last. We have  
been perplexed to account for the extraordi-  
nary storms and inundations which through  
June and July have deluged the Northwestern  
States, while east of the Alleghanies the  
parched fields have reminded us, on every  
hand, of the dry season in California. We  
hope now that the spell of this alarming  
drought is broken, and that even before the  
close of July the country east of the Alle-  
ghanies will be abundantly watered and that  
all fears of a failure in our Croton supply for  
this Summer may be dismissed.

## Russia and Khiva—The Peace Treaty.

We print this morning a special despatch  
from our correspondent at Tashkend, giving  
the particulars of the treaty which has been  
concluded between His Majesty the Czar on  
the one hand and the Khan of Khiva on the  
other. According to the terms of the treaty  
the Khan is to pay, in the way of indemnity  
to Russia for the expenses incurred by the  
war, a sum of money equal to two millions  
of roubles within ten years. In considera-  
tion of this payment the Khan is confirmed in  
the possession of his throne. Russia, how-  
ever, does not immediately abandon Khivan  
territory. As a guarantee for the payment  
of the indemnity money the troops of the  
Czar will continue to occupy Kungrad, and  
an advanced Russian fort is to be built on  
the banks of the Oxus, near Khiva. It re-  
mains to be seen how this treaty will satisfy  
England. It has always been understood  
that Russia gave the British government  
satisfactory assurances that Khiva would  
not be annexed or permanently occupied.  
Under this treaty the Khan virtually  
becomes a vassal of the Czar and Khiva a  
dependency of the Russian Empire. The  
publication of the treaty will, no doubt, cre-  
ate a stir in England, and stormy scenes  
will be witnessed in both houses before  
Parliament adjourns. Russia, however, has  
accomplished her purpose, and, unless an

appeal be made to the sword, the growl of the  
British lion will be unheeded. It is undeni-  
able that the situation, as between England and  
Russia, is rendered more delicate by this treaty  
arrangement. The two great rivals are brought  
nearer each other, and the position which Rus-  
sia has won in Central Asia will prove of  
mighty advantage in further aggressive  
efforts.

It will be seen from the despatch that Mr.  
Schuyler, the Secretary of the American Leg-  
ation at St. Petersburg, has returned to Tash-  
kend. After experiencing considerable diffi-  
culties in his travels through Central Asia he  
was favored at Kurgan with a glimpse of the  
Khan at the distance of some five hundred  
feet. Mr. Ker, who is now known the wide  
world over as the author of the "Irreclaimable  
Old Savage," and who travels in Central Asia  
in the interest of the London Telegraph, has  
fallen into the hands of the Russians, and is  
detained by them on the Jaxartes.

## The Canadian Credit Mobilier.

The story specially telegraphed to us from  
Montreal and published in the HERALD to-  
day discloses a state of rotteness in the New  
Dominion which may well excite our republi-  
can lobbyists to greater efforts than they have  
hitherto made in the line of bribery and cor-  
ruption. Indeed, our pet statesmen of the  
Forty-second Congress have reason to re-  
proach themselves for sins of omission in late  
and early hours of legislative grab in view of  
what the simple provincial men of high estate  
have accomplished. And doubtless hundreds  
of men of mark in our political ranks will,  
as they read, mourn the want of nerve in  
past administrations by which man-  
ifest destiny was not made more manifest  
in the annexation of the Canadas. To  
them it will appear a shame that such goodly  
loot should fall to the lot of men and brethren  
who never left a Fourth of July oration.  
Our Credit Mobilier operations were conducted  
with pusillanimous caution; tracks were care-  
fully covered, and it was well arranged that  
no statesman of standing should ever show  
the cards he held. Few of our Christian  
statesmen and exemplars of virtue put their  
views concerning their expectations in the  
way of shares and stock to paper, and cer-  
tainly no Cabinet officer, as far as we know,  
sent an ultimatum to the distinguished  
deceased who had the putting of stock "where  
it would do the most good," demanding for  
himself a pocket full of plunder. They do  
these things better in Canada. Assuming, as  
we have a right to assume, that the letters,  
receipts, &c., which we copy from a Canadian  
paper really passed between the Hoax Ames of  
the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the parties  
to whom they were addressed, there is no  
room left for doubting the superior abilities of  
the "God-made" persons on the other side of  
the border.

It seems that Mr. McMullen, who was  
taught in the school of Chicago, endeavored  
to make a favorable arrangement with certain  
Canadian officials by which his "friends"  
would have a big finger in the railroad pie to  
tickle the palate of the faithful of the Do-  
minion. He did make an arrangement, and  
the making of it seems to have cost his  
"friends" a sum of money in bribes and  
presents fairly staggering in its total. When  
made, however, the arrangement was repudi-  
ated; the "right honorables" pocketed the  
money and gave Mr. McMullen to under-  
stand that the thing was a mistake—the Can-  
adian Pacific Company was a Canadian railroad  
company, and no Americans need apply. The  
upshot of the affair was that the "parties of  
the first part" have now the British-paid-for  
railroad from Anywhere to Nowhere in their  
own hands, and the parties of the second part,  
McMullen & Co., are left severely out in the  
cold.

Emulous of the fame of the late Mr.  
Ames, Mr. McMullen has exposed the  
faithfulness of his confederates, and  
indeed so has managed to set the Do-  
minion in a rage. The existence of the  
present government is imperilled, and there  
is no way of escape for the thrifty statesmen  
of that region other than by a first class white-  
washing committee of the American patent.  
We have run to earth our Credit Mobilier  
foxes, and hope to see them, one and all yet  
living, eventually trapped, and we have  
nothing but sympathy for the good people of  
Canada, who are loud in their anger against  
the corrupt half royal government under  
which they live.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prime Minister Bennett, of Newfoundland, is in  
England.  
General J. L. Neagle, of Columbia, S. C., is at the  
St. Nicholas Hotel.  
That rising man, ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, of  
Texas, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, ar-  
rived at the Hoffman House last evening.  
Admiral Alden, who has lately returned from the  
European station, is at the Brevoort House.  
State Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins came from  
Albany to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

Mark Twain's brother, Orion Clemens, has retired  
from the Rutland (Vt.) Globe. O'Brien should now  
help his relative to retrieve O'Shan.

Senator Cassady, who arrived in California on  
the 6th inst., brought with him over ten tons of  
franked matter from Washington.

Handy Hardy, the young woman who caused the  
arrest of "Kate Stoddard," was in Danbury, Conn.,  
a day or two ago, Roscoe hunting, perhaps.

General O. E. Babcock, President Grant's private  
secretary, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday  
morning, but has returned to Long Branch.

M. Banc has taken up his residence in Switzer-  
land. "His office is Rank, it smells to heaven,"  
say the Right. "He has done nothing Rong," say  
the Left.

Presten Powers, a son of the late Hiram Pow-  
ers, arrived in Boston a few days ago from Florence.  
He is visiting friends, and intends staying in that  
vicinity some weeks.

Dr. Pratt, of the Corning Gazette, is feared by his  
friends to be insane. The Elmira Gazette thinks  
"it ought to take a great deal to get a man out of  
such a head as the Doctor has."

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of Litchfield Ob-  
servatory, sailed on Wednesday in the Silesia for  
Hamburg. He goes to attend the Convention of As-  
tronomers, at which arrangements for observing  
the approaching transit of Venus are to be made.

The Shah, desiring to see Earl Russell, was taken  
to Pembroke Lodge, where the Earl acknowledged  
in French the honor done him by the visit to his  
small house. The Shah readily replied, "Petite  
maison, grand homme," and so began a conver-  
sation.

Hermann Kootz is the alias of a New York  
sharp who is flooding Vermont with "sawdust  
circulars," and notifying his correspondents that  
they should in "shoving the queer" "always ab-  
stain from the use of strong drink, for in that  
there is great danger, as a person knows not what  
he might say when drunk."

Minister George Williamson, who is now at the  
Grand Central Hotel, will start on his peripatetic

mission next Tuesday to the five Central American  
republics. His official life will be one long paying  
out of mileage, all for himself, although upon the  
great "divide." In cases of diplomatic doubt he  
will fall back upon the handy Andy. Such are his  
instructions from the State Department.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1873.  
The American Dead in Mexico To Be  
Cared For.

Congress authorized at its last session that the  
President should provide out of the ordinary annual  
appropriations for the maintenance of United States  
military cemeteries, for the proper care and  
preservation and maintenance of the cemetery or  
burial ground near the city of Mexico, in which  
are interred the remains of officers and soldiers of  
the United States, and of citizens of the United  
States, who fell in battle or died in and  
around the city of Mexico. The graves  
of the soldiers are not distinctly mark-  
ed, but the graves and tombs of some of  
the officers and citizens buried there are neatly  
enclosed with the usual evidences of respect. For  
a quarter of a century the cemetery has been in  
charge of the United States Consul, but has now  
been transferred to the War Department, and will  
be subject hereafter to the rules and regulations  
affecting the United States national military cem-  
eteries. Colonel Mack, Inspector of Cemeteries,  
has just received a number of photographic views  
of the cemetery, and will visit the place next Fall  
with the view of making such improvements as  
may be regarded as necessary.

## Lights on the Detroit River.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice  
that the Detroit River Railroad and Bridge  
Company has been required to maintain  
throughout each night hereafter, during the  
season of navigation, a system of lights to  
mark the draw in their bridge over the  
channel between Trenton and Crosse Isle, Mich.,  
known as the "American channel." The system is  
such that, when the draw is closed,  
three red lights, arranged in the form  
of a triangle, will be shown to  
vessels. The highest "middle" light will be an  
elevation of twenty-eight feet above the level of the top  
girder, and the other lights will be placed at the  
summit of the side frames at each end of the  
bridge next the draw span. When the draw is  
open, three green lights will be displayed as above.

## Internal Revenue Decision.

The Attorney General has decided that no par-  
ticular form for the presentation of a bona fide  
claim to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue  
for the refunding of taxes illegally assessed is  
necessary to prevent the Statute of Limitation  
from running against it, but that the presentation  
of a claim to a collector of internal revenue is not  
a presentation to the Commissioner, within the  
meaning of the statute.

## THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY FUND.